

# The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7, 1882.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

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THE COMMENCEMENT of the Michaelmas Sittings will be marked, as has been the case during each of the last two years, by the appointment of a new judge. Vice-Chancellor HALL, after over forty years' work at the bar and on the bench, has been compelled by illness to resign his post. He will carry with him into his retirement much personal esteem and cordial wishes for his recovery. The arrangements connected with the appointment of his successor, including the question of whether Mr. Justice KAY is to succeed to the chambers, will probably be made before the 25th inst., when the chambers will re-open.

THE EFFECT of the notice of avoidance of the benefice which the Bishop of Manchester has at length given to the patron of Mr. GREEN's living has been a good deal misunderstood. Under section 13 of the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, the benefice became void at the end of three years from the date of the issuing of the monition; and the Act provides that "upon such avoidance it shall be lawful for the patron of such benefice to appoint, present, or nominate to the same as if the incumbent were dead." The patron could, therefore, have appointed a successor to Mr. GREEN at any time after the 27th of June last, when the three years from the issuing of the monition expired, without reference to any notice from the bishop. But for the purposes of lapse the avoidance of the benefice is to be reckoned from the day on which the notice was delivered; and if, within six months from that day, the patron fails to present, the bishop will be able himself to collate an incumbent. The patron is stated to have declared at a meeting at Derby that, "if possible, Mr. GREEN should come out of gaol rector of Miles Platting." But, so far as the patron is concerned, this is not possible, for section 13 of the Public Worship Regulation Act provides that "it shall not be lawful for the patron at any time to present to such benefice the incumbent by whom the same was avoided under this Act."

LONDON SOLICITORS are now face to face with the fact that an important provision of the Remuneration Order has been framed with reference to a practice which has little or no existence in the metropolis. The discussion in our columns has elicited the meaning and object of rule 11 in Schedule I., but we are nearly as far as ever from knowing what will be its effect. The object is to give a commission to solicitors who do all the auctioneer's work except putting up the lots, but the rule is so expressed that it will give a commission to solicitors who do none of the auctioneer's work. For—putting aside as impracticable or undesirable the mode of evading the rule by the auctioneer's commission or fee being stipulated to be paid by the purchaser—there remain four courses open to the solicitor. (1) Matters may be left as at present, except that the auctioneer, instead of being paid by commission, shall be paid a fixed sum for all the work he does at present. The difficulty attending this course (at all events if established and eminent auctioneers are employed) is as to

whether the fixed fee will be much less than the aggregate of the present auctioneer's commission; if it is not, then, since auctioneers' and valuers' charges are disbursements under the Order, the client will have in reality to pay a double commission. (2) The solicitor may agree with the auctioneer for his payment by a fixed sum, as above, and, instead of charging his own commission for conducting the sale, may charge the increased rates allowed by rule 12 in Schedule I. By taking this course, however, the solicitor will sacrifice a considerable portion of his remuneration for the benefit of the auctioneer and client. Thus, in the case of a sale for £8,000, he will receive £40 instead of £55. (3) The solicitor may undertake all the business connected with the sale, and engage an auctioneer simply to put up the property, as described by our Liverpool correspondent last week. This would involve work with which London solicitors' offices are not at all familiar. Or (4) the solicitor may take out an auctioneer's license and conduct the whole sale from beginning to end. There is at present, as our correspondence columns have shown, much diversity of opinion as to which of these courses should be adopted, and it is extremely desirable that at the forthcoming provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society the fullest opportunity should be afforded for discussion and the passing of recommendations preliminary to some action by the council of the society with a view to the establishment of a uniform practice.

AMID THE STRUGGLE for licenses under the Electric Lighting Act, it may perhaps occur to some energetic "urban authority" to endeavour to dispense with licenses and provisional orders altogether, and to fall back upon the 161st section of the Public Health Act, 1875. The first paragraph of that section enacts that, "any urban authority [i.e., by section 6, any town council improvement commissioners, or local board] may contract with any person [which expression, by section 4, includes any body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate] for the supply of gas, or other means of lighting the streets, markets, and public buildings in their district, and may provide such lamps, lamp-posts, and other materials and apparatus as they may think necessary for lighting the same." It seems clear beyond doubt that electricity is another means of lighting within the meaning of this paragraph, and the only question seems to be whether the Electric Lighting Act, which does not expressly repeal this or any prior "lighting" enactment, impliedly repeals it by some provision that there shall be no electric lighting except under the Act, or the like. Turning to the Electric Lighting Act, we find that section 2 enacts that "the provisions of this Act shall apply to every local authority, company, or person who may, by this Act or any license or provisional order granted under this Act, or by any special Act to be hereafter passed, be authorized to supply electricity within any area, and to every undertaking so authorized, except so far as may be expressly provided by any such special Act." *Expressio unius exclusio alterius*. Applications under the Electric Lighting Act itself are carefully named and expressed, so that contracts under the section of the Public Health Act which we have above referred to, are excluded. It would seem that such contracts may still be made, and that the contractors under them will be, so far as the Electric Lighting Act itself is concerned, absolutely free from all the provisions of that Act.

AN ENACTMENT of some interest to poachers may be found imbedded in a statute bearing the curious "short" title of the Revenue, Friendly Societies, and National Debt Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 72). It is enacted by the 6th section of that Act that "if, upon the hearing of an information exhibited against any per-

son for the recovery of the penalty imposed by the fourth section of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of her Majesty's reign [for shooting game without a license, the penalty being £20], it shall be proved that such person used or carried a gun without having in force a proper license under the Gun License Act, 1870 [33 & 34 Vict. c. 57, imposing a penalty of £10 for carrying a gun without a license, the license duty being 10s.], he shall not be entitled to be wholly acquitted by reason of a failure to prove an offence against the said section, but the court before whom the said information is heard shall be at liberty to acquit him of the charge contained in the said information and convict him of an offence against the seventh section of the Gun License Act, 1870, and order him to pay the penalty thereby imposed" [i.e., the penalty of £10 above-mentioned]. The intention is good, but the phraseology of the enactment is cumbrous and its position highly peculiar, as other portions of the statute in which it is to be found deal with such matters as the quarterly payment of dividends on the Two-and-a-half per Cents., and the payment over to the Exchequer of millions of fractions of a penny which had been deducted from the dividends upon the National Debt.

THE TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE craze is plainly abating. The Associated Chambers of Commerce, at their meeting on Tuesday, passed a resolution to the effect "That this association desires to confirm its previous vote to the effect that, while maintaining their preference for efficient tribunals of commerce, this association recommends as a step in the direction towards the attainment of that desideratum that the more important county courts be made courts of first instance for all commercial disputes, without limit as to their amounts, subject, of course, to all proper regulations for removal and appeal, and that in all important cases the judge may be assisted by competent assessors, and that the council be directed to use every available means to obtain such an extension of the county courts' jurisdiction in the course of next session of Parliament." If recourse to courts bound by the established rules of law and evidence and the decisions of superior courts in analogous cases is "a step towards the attainment of the desideratum," then the desideratum must have been considerably altered, for one of the main objects formerly aimed at was to have a tribunal which should decide all cases by the light of nature. Another main object avowed by the promoters of the Manchester Tribunal of Arbitration was "not to fall into the hands of solicitors." How is this calamity to be avoided if the county courts are to be made "courts of first instance for all commercial disputes"?

IT IS STATED that the Pontefract magistrates have dismissed a charge against a girl for poaching, on the ground that the Prevention of Poaching Act applies to men only, "the masculine gender being used throughout." It is, no doubt, the fact that the Act speaks of "he," but it is also the fact that Lord BROUGHAM's Act (18 & 14 Vict. c. 21) provides (section 4) "that in all Acts words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females unless the contrary is expressly provided"; wherefore we do not advise female poachers to place much reliance on the decision of the Pontefract magistrates.

The junior class of Roman law at University College, London, has been postponed till January 8, in consequence of the Professor (Mr. Edmund Robertson) having to proceed to the United States on professional business. The senior class will be undertaken by Mr. J. S. Cotton, barrister-at-law, late fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

The *Pacific Coast Law Journal* says that "Clara S. Foltz, the learned lady attorney, of San Francisco, has returned from her late visit to Oregon and Washington Territory. This talented lady lawyer and gifted orator received a very flattering compliment from Judge Deady, of the United States Circuit Court. While the court was in session the judge seated the distinguished lady seated in the room, when he immediately arose, and taking her by the hand escorted her to a seat beside him on the bench, and, after the adjournment of the court, he introduced her to every lawyer present. This was, indeed, an honour, and Judge Deady has the thanks of the ladies of California for his true gentlemanly courtesy to Sister Foltz."

## THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN LODGERS AND HOUSEHOLDERS FOR ELECTORAL PURPOSES.

WE called attention, shortly after the passing of the Registration Act of 1878, to the difficulties that would arise in consequence of the definition of the term "dwelling-house" given by that Act. Previously to the passing of that Act there had been, on several occasions, a difference of opinion among the judges with regard to the meaning of the same term as interpreted in the Representation of the People Act. The alteration of the definition in the Act of 1878 was no doubt intended to be a solution of the vexed question, but the result has been to give rise to still greater difficulties and absurdities. The occupation of a "house" being one of the qualifications for the borough franchise under the Reform Act, the question what constitutes a house necessarily arose under that Act. The Court of Common Pleas decided that "structural severance" was essential to the idea of a house, so that a flat or set of chambers would be a house; but a part or parts of a house not structurally severed—as, for instance, one room on the ground-floor and another on the first-floor—could not constitute a house. It was a moot question whether the definition contained in the Representation of the People Act was intended to reverse the previous decisions on the Reform Act in this respect; but the question, though giving rise to great controversy, was not of such great general importance, inasmuch as separate rating was essential to the status of a dwelling-house under the Representation of the People Act, and it was practically very difficult, if not impossible, to enforce the rating of parts of a dwelling-house not structurally severed. The Act of 1878 did away with the necessity for separate rating, and it must now be taken that structural severance is no longer essential to the definition of a dwelling-house for the purposes of the franchise.

But a fresh difficulty arose, as we pointed out immediately after the passing of the Act of 1878. The Representation of the People Act had created a lodger franchise, and had made it a condition of such franchise that the lodgings occupied should be of a certain value, whereas, in the case of the dwelling-house, value is immaterial. It therefore becomes material to distinguish between the occupier of part of a house who is only a lodger and the occupier of part of a house who is a householder. This is, obviously, not easy in many cases, and, accordingly, cases involving this question were soon brought before the courts. Last year the Court of Appeal delivered a series of most elaborate, but, in our humble opinion, not very satisfactory, judgments on the subject. It has generally been assumed that the effect of those judgments is that wherever the landlord reserves any part of the house, and occupies the same by himself or his servant, the effect is that the tenants of the other parts of the house are necessarily mere lodgers, but where the whole of the house is let out in apartments, the occupiers of the parts so let out are householders. We discussed these judgments when they were given, and expressed our opinion that they were very far from being entirely satisfactory, and it seems, to judge from the reports now appearing in the newspapers, that the application of them to the cases brought forward in the revision courts this year is a matter, in many instances, of considerable difficulty.

We thought before the delivery of those judgments, and we still think, that the mere question whether the landlord occupies by himself or his servant, or has not let off part of the house, cannot *per se* be the true test. It is impossible to define a lodger, just as it is impossible to define numbers of concrete things; but, roughly speaking, a lodger is a person who occupies part of a house subordinately to another person's occupation of such house. As a general rule, having regard to the actual necessities or probabilities of life, it is obvious that where the landlord occupies part of the house by himself or servant he would, as a matter of fact, retain that general control over the whole which would render the occupation of the occupier of the other part a subordinate occupation, and consequently that of a lodger. But we cannot think that the question is one of law, or that there is any necessary legal presumption on the subject. Lord Justice Brett, in giving his judgment in the Court of Appeal, commented very strongly on the absurdities of the legislation on the subject. We have commented



on more than one occasion on the shortcomings of the Act of 1878. But some of the particular difficulties suggested by the Lord Justice seem to us to be the creation of the judges, not of the Legislature. A *dictum* which occurs in his judgment has been made the subject of considerable discussion in the metropolitan revision courts lately. He said that the result of holding that the occupation of any part of the house by the landlord would be to make the occupiers of the remaining apartments lodgers must be the following absurdity—viz., that people would be lodgers or householders according as a room in the house might or might not be vacant from time to time, though substantially the character of the occupation would not be changed. This absurdity does seem to us to arise if the result of the judgments of the Court of Appeal is that, as a necessary presumption of law, the fact that the landlord has not at any particular moment let the whole house makes the occupiers of the rest of the house at that particular moment lodgers; but it seems to us that this is not the result of the judgments, and that this *dictum* was enunciated by the Lord Justice only *arguendo* to illustrate the absurdities that might arise from the legislation, and can hardly be treated as a deliberate expression of his judicial opinion on a definite case. We agree, therefore, with Mr. Bathurst, the revising barrister for Westminster, who recently declined to follow this *dictum* as a decision on the point. It seems to us that the true test whether the occupation of the person claiming the vote is that of a lodger or a householder is, whether it is, in point of fact, a subordinate or an independent occupation. The mere fact that one apartment or set of apartments in a house becomes vacant cannot *per se* turn an occupation of other apartments that was before an independent occupation into a subordinate one, even admitting that for certain purposes the landlord must, in contemplation of law, be considered as occupying the unlet part of the house. If the landlord does actually enter upon the unlet part and occupy it, the question must be whether he then, in fact, exercises such a control over the house as a whole as to render the other occupations subordinate. If a landlord or his servant, as his representative, is in permanent occupation of part of the house, it may, as a matter of fact, be in general the right conclusion that he is *dominus* of the whole house, like the landlord of an hotel; but if the practice of the landlord is to let off the whole of the house, it seems to us to be an unwarrantable inference to suppose that whenever a room falls vacant he resumes control of the whole house.

But although we think the particular absurdity suggested by Lord Justice Brett does not necessarily arise, we do think that the co-existence of the present lodger franchise with household suffrage does necessarily lead to great absurdities. We are afraid that the abolition of any franchise is just hoping for, but we are, nevertheless, of opinion that two existing franchises should be abolished—viz., the lodger franchise and the freeman's qualification. If a freeman is a person likely to exercise the franchise properly, he is, in nine cases out of ten, a householder, and so has an independent qualification. The person whose sole qualification is that of a freeman is generally a broken-down, semi-pauperized old person who lives in an almshouse—just the man whose vote could be bought for five shillings and a glass of beer. The lodger franchise is a fancy franchise, involving practical difficulties of which legislators have little or no idea. No doubt, theoretically, a man who occupies lodgings worth £10 a year unfurnished may be a very proper person to have a vote, but so may a person who has so much in a savings bank, or who pays so much income tax. It cannot be said, according to our present views, that a system of representation must be condemned because it leaves out many persons as capable of exercising the franchise as those whom it includes. No system can insure the inclusion of all presumably capable persons, except manhood suffrage, and that would include a great many presumably incapable persons. It is impossible, within the scope of the present article, already too long, fully to explain the practical objections to the lodger franchise. They are only fully known to revising barristers and political agents. We may perhaps revert to this subject on a future occasion.

Mr. Justice Day has fixed the following dates for holding the autumn sittings on the Northern Circuit, viz. —Carlisle, Monday, October 30; Manchester, Thursday, November 2; Liverpool, Saturday, November 11.

## THE REMUNERATION ORDER.

### V.

WE come now to the alterations in the present charges effected by Schedule II. It is hardly necessary to point out the importance of these, considering the large class of matters affected by them. As we remarked at the commencement of these articles, the fact that the new scale applies only to completed sales, purchases, mortgages, and leases other than mining leases, and that all other conveyancing business is to be paid for on the present system as altered by Schedule II., invests the alterations effected by that schedule with almost as much importance as the new scale itself. We concur, to some extent, with a correspondent, whose letter will be found in another column, in regretting that so many matters have been left outside the scale. Whether the suggestion of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society, that in respect of settlements of personal estate the same remuneration should be given to the solicitor as on a purchase at a price equal to the value of the property settled, should have been adopted, may perhaps be doubtful, but it would not seem to be difficult to frame a scale for these and many other transactions which are now outside the scale. Some matters are excluded without, so far as we can see, any sufficient reason. One would have thought that if the scale for sales and purchases is just and equitable, there could be few cases where its application would be more natural than in the case of compulsory sales. Yet the last clause of rule 11 in Schedule I. provides that, "In case of sales under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, or any other private or public Act under which the vendor's charges are to be paid by the purchaser, the scale shall not apply." The result would seem to be that in sales under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, and in all cases of compulsory sales, the remuneration of the vendor's solicitor will be (under rule 2 (c.)) regulated according to the present system as altered by Schedule II.

The first part of Schedule II. deals with "instructions for, and drawing and perusing deeds, wills, and other documents"; and it prescribes "such fees for instructions as, having regard to the care and labour required, the number and length of the papers to be perused, and the other circumstances of the case, may be fair and reasonable." This regulation is right in principle, but it remains to be seen what interpretation will be given to it. It may, perhaps, be that some indication of the charges which will be considered as "fair and reasonable" for each hour employed in ordinary cases, is afforded by the allowance to the solicitor of 15s. per hour for journeys from home.

The allowance for drawing deeds, wills, and other documents is increased from 1s. to 2s. per folio "*in ordinary cases*"—an expression which seems to contemplate an increased allowance in the case of instruments of special difficulty. The charge for fair copy remains at 4d. per folio, and for engrossing at 8d. per folio, and we presume that this latter charge will still include examination of draft with engrossment. The greatest increase in these charges is in the charge for perusing, which is raised from 5s. per fifteen folios to 1s. per folio—a change which is certainly reasonable considering the responsibility often involved in this operation.

We have already briefly referred to the abolition of the time-honoured fee of 6s. 8d. for attendances, and the substitution of a fee "*in ordinary cases*" of 10s. for each attendance. It is, however, provided that "*in extraordinary cases the taxing master may increase or diminish the above charge, if for any special reasons he shall think fit.*" It is presumed that "ordinary attendances" will include attending to stamp, attendances respecting alterations which are made in the draft by the other side, and so forth. What about attending completion? Will the 13s. 4d. wherever formerly chargeable be raised to £1? And how will the increase for special reasons be regulated? On these points we shall have to wait until the Order has come into operation before we can say what will be the complete result of the changes made in the old system.

With regard to abstracts "*where not covered by the above scales*"—a remarkable heading, since the whole of the schedule we are considering is only applicable where the scales do not apply—a charge of 6s. 8d. is allowed for drawing "each brief sheet of eight folios," and a charge of 3s. 4d. for fair copy, also, we presume, of each brief sheet of eight folios.

The charge for journeys from home is raised to £5 5s. "in ordinary cases for every day of not less than seven hours employed on business or travelling," and where a less time than seven hours is so employed, the charge is to be 15s. per hour; but it is provided that in extraordinary cases the taxing master may increase or diminish this allowance "if for any special reasons he shall think fit." This allowance, it is presumed, is exclusive of travelling and hotel expenses, but it is singular that while these are expressly excluded from the remuneration provided by Schedule I, no such provision occurs in Schedule II. This charge for journeys and also the charge for ordinary attendances are; it is understood, taken from the draft order submitted by the Council of the Incorporated Law Society; and they will, we believe, be generally acceptable.

We may now, in conclusion, notice one or two matters not hitherto commented on. The first is the provision of rule 7, that "a solicitor may accept from his client, and a client may give to his solicitor, security for the amount to become due to the solicitor for business to be transacted by him, and for interest on such amount; but so that interest is not to commence till the amount due is ascertained, either by agreement or taxation." This rule carries out the provision of section 5 of the Solicitors' Remuneration Act; and extends the right given by 33 & 34 Vict. c. 28, s. 16, to security for interest on costs.

By the same rule it is provided that "a solicitor may charge interest at four per cent. per annum on his disbursements and costs, whether by scale or otherwise, from the expiration of one month from demand from the client. And in cases where the same are payable by an infant, or out of a fund not presently available, such demand may be made on the parent or guardian, or the trustee or other person liable." The value and reasonableness of this provision are obvious; but the question arises, what will be a sufficient "demand" to make interest run after the lapse of a month? It seems doubtful whether sending a client his bill of costs will suffice; and we think that a polite form of letter requesting payment will have to accompany the bill.

Lastly, we come to the provision of rule 5, that "drafts and copies made in the course of business, the remuneration for which is provided for by this Order, are to be the property of the client." Is it meant by this that the client may always require them to be delivered to him as soon as the matter is completed? The consequences of this might be so serious to solicitors that we fancy the rule will generally remain a dead letter. Where is the provision in the Solicitors' Remuneration Act which authorizes the making of this rule?

## LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

### REVENUE ACTS.

45 & 46 VICT. c. 41.—AN ACT TO GRANT CERTAIN DUTIES OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE, TO ALTER OTHER DUTIES, AND TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

45 & 46 VICT. c. 72.—AN ACT FOR AMENDING THE LAWS RELATING TO CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE AND POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS, AND FOR MAKING FURTHER PROVISION RESPECTING THE NATIONAL DEBT AND CHARGES PAYABLE OUT OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE OR BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

We have placed these two enactments together, and think it desirable to notice them together, because it is abundantly clear from the perusal of the second, which bears the "short" title of "The Revenue, Friendly Societies, and National Debt Act, 1882," that a large number of its provisions ought to have been inserted in the first, which bears the familiar title of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act," 1882. In speaking of them we will use the still shorter names of "Customs Act," and "Revenue Act," respectively.

The Customs Act received the Royal assent in August, a later date by two or three months than is usual with this annual statute.

Consequently, we find a very peculiar provision as to the income tax, which was imposed long after the principal half-yearly dividends which it proposes to charge had been paid away. It is enacted by the 9th section that "where any dividends, interest, or other annual profits or gains are due or payable half-yearly or quarterly in the course of the said year [the year which commenced on the 1st of April, 1882], the first half-yearly payment and the two first quarterly payments shall be deemed to have been or be chargeable with the duty of fivepence, and the other half-yearly payment and the two other quarterly payments shall be deemed to be chargeable with the duty of eightpence." This will make an important difference in the net amount of some people's January dividends, and the quarterly payment of the dividends on the Two-and-a-half per Cents. which is secured by section 19 of the Revenue Act, "after such date as the Treasury may appoint," will probably be the first to catch the taxpayer's contribution towards payment for the shot and shell so liberally expended in Egypt. The remaining sections of the Act deal with a certain new duty on "imitations of coffee and coffee mixtures," and provide conditions as to marked labels, &c., under which only such imitations may be legally sold. For amendments of the Stamp Act, which it is usual to include in the annual Customs Act, we must turn this year to the Revenue Act. These amendments are rather numerous, but not of much importance. They grant new duties on contracts for superannuation annuities (section 8); exempt from duty cheques drawn by Government offices (section 9); and make provision for cancellation where two or more adhesive stamps are used (section 14). The Act also provides for compensation for loss of fees by probate officers in consequence of the fifteen-shilling minimum imposed by section 37 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881, and, in terms which we have already noticed, makes (by section 6) an attack upon poachers carrying guns without license. The other sections are of little, if any, legal interest, except the 7th, which has a curious and unhappy history. It will be remembered that the Taxes Management Act, 1880, repealed (*inter alia*) 43 Geo. 3, c. 161, s. 60, which relates to the inspection of houses for the purposes of assessment to the house tax. This repeal was apparently not intended, for the Statute Law Revision Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 59), "revived" the enactment in question. But the revived statute does not appear to have been quite lively enough, for the period between the passing of the Taxes Management Act, 1880, and of the Statute Law Revision Act was left unprovided for, and during that period the revived statute was left dead as a door-nail. So now we have a further revival by section 7 of the present statute, which provides that, "notwithstanding anything contained in the Taxes Management Act, 1880, section sixty" of [here the title of the Act is set out at length] "shall be deemed to have continued in force since the time of the passing of the said Taxes Management Act, 1880, to the same extent to which it was in force at that time." The enactment in question, thus made retrospective, in defiance of all the rules of legislation, gives power to certain Inland Revenue officers to make domiciliary visits.

### ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

45 & 46 VICT. c. 56.—AN ACT TO FACILITATE AND REGULATE THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTING AND OTHER PURPOSES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

This is, beyond doubt, one of the most important of the many important Acts of this session. Commenting upon it in its passage through Parliament, we ventured to observe that its excessive stringency might perhaps have the undesirable effect of discouraging promoters. We are glad to see that the House of Lords, which has made but few alterations in the Bill, has made two of great importance. These are the substitution of seven for five years as the term for which a "license" is to last, and of twenty-one for fourteen years as the period after which the power of compulsory purchase may be exercised. We will now go shortly through the main provisions of the statute.

There are three alternative authorities under which the powers of the Act may be worked. First, there is the Board of Trade license (section 3); secondly, the Board of Trade provisional order (which needs a special Act to confirm it) (section 4); and thirdly, the special Act, not preceded by a provisional order. The



license may be granted to any "local authority" (i.e., by section 31 and schedule, to any municipal corporation or local board); or "to any company or person." If the applicants be not themselves a local authority, the consent of the local authority is required to the application. Public notice of every application is to be given by advertisement in every case "in such manner and including such particulars as the Board of Trade may from time to time direct or approve." In connection with this important requirement, which is repeated with greater precision by section 5, we observe with regret, that though section 5 requires the Board of Trade rules to be laid before Parliament, if sitting, and also appears to fix all parties concerned with constructive notice of them, there is no provision for any special mode of publication in the *Gazette* or elsewhere. A set of rules has been already issued, and is, we believe, obtainable at the Stationery Office. The license, when granted, "is to be for any period not exceeding seven years," but may be renewed (section 3, sub-section 2), and also (section 3, sub-section 8) may be revoked, where the licensees fail to perform their duties in relation to the supply of the electricity.

The great distinction between the provisional order (section 4) and the license appears to be that no consent of the local authority is required, in the case of an application for an order, but that only notice to such authority need be given. The object of requiring the notice to be given is to enable local authorities (not being themselves applicants) to object to the granting of the provisional order, and here again such authorities are completely dependent on regulations of the Board of Trade, except as to the date of the notice. This, "in the case of any application made during the present year," is to be deemed to be given in due time if given "within one month after the passing of the Act," whereas, in succeeding years, it must be given "on or before the first day of July in the year in which the application is made."

The language in which the control of Parliament is preserved is curious. "The Board of Trade," it is said (section 4, sub-section 2), "may submit to Parliament for confirmation any provisional order granted by it in pursuance of this Act, but any such order shall be of no force unless and until it is confirmed by Act of Parliament." This is copied from section 297, sub-section 3, of the Public Health Act, 1875. We have not heard of any difficulty arising out of that enactment, but we observe that no time is limited within which the order is to be submitted to Parliament, as is the case with draft certificates under the Railways Construction Facilities Act, 1864, which must be submitted to Parliament in seven days under section 12 of that Act. So much with regard to applications for licenses and orders.

When the license or special Act (whether preceded or not by an order) is in force, the undertakers, it is said in the 6th section, "shall be subject to such conditions as may be inserted" in the license, order or Act in respect to (*inter alia*) the securing a regular supply, the limitation of the prices to be charged, and "the authorizing inspection and inquiry from time to time by the Board of Trade and the local authority." The expenses of the local authority, including any expenses of obtaining or opposing a license, &c., may be defrayed out of the local rates (section 7), and power to borrow money is also given (section 8). Land may be acquired for the purposes of the Act, but only by agreement (sections 10 and 12). There are considerable restrictions upon the breaking up of streets and above-ground works (sections 13 and 14). No special form of lamp or burner may be prescribed (section 18). There are elaborate provisions for the protection of the telegraphic lines of the Post Office (section 26). The local authority has power to compulsorily purchase the undertaking "within six months after the expiration of a period of twenty-one years, or such shorter period as is specified in that behalf in the application for the provisional order or in the special Act"; and "nothing in the Act is to exempt the undertakers or their undertaking from the provisions of any general Act relating to the supply of electricity which may be passed in this or any future session of Parliament" (section 34). Such are the main provisions of this important statute. It will be seen that they may be much amplified or restricted according to the discretion of the Board of Trade. The "rules and regulations" of that Board, which have been issued under section 5, prescribe (*inter alia*) that

the Board of Trade, in case of applications conflicting with that of a local authority, will give preference to the application of the local authority.

#### ALLOTMENTS.

#### 45 & 46 VICT. c. 80.—AN ACT FOR THE EXTENSION OF ALLOTMENTS.

This Act is an extension of a principle which may be found embodied in 59 Geo. 3, c. 12, ss. 12, 13; 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 42, and 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 59, in addition to the better known 2 Will. 4, c. 42, referred to in the preamble. The Acts we have mentioned give power to churchwardens and overseers in any parish to hire at the parish expense as much as fifty acres of land in any parish for the purpose of letting such lands out in portions to "poor and industrious inhabitants." These Acts have probably not been used much (if at all), because the consent of the inhabitants in vestry assembled is required, but they remain upon the Statute-book, and are mentioned in the Poor Allotments Management Act, 1873. The Act 2 Will. 4, c. 42, has very much the same effect, but it applies only to cases where allotments have been made under Inclosure Acts. The present Act applies only to lands held by trustees for the benefit of the poor, "and whereof the rents or produce are distributed in gifts of money, doles, clothing, bread, or other articles of sustenance or necessity," and in cases where the lands are not "otherwise used for the enjoyment or general benefit of the inhabitants." Such lands are by section 4 of the Act to be let by the trustees to "cottagers, labourers, and others." The amount of the rent seems to be left to the discretion of the trustees, but section 13, sub-section 2, seems to point to a rack rent. If the lands are inconveniently situated, the trustees may let them at a rack rent and hire others in lieu thereof, for the purposes of the Act (section 5). It will be remembered that some opposition was offered to the Act by the Charity Commissioners. This seems to have been averted by the provision of section 9, that the rules which may be made by the trustees under the Act must be submitted to the commissioners, who have power of disallowance, but no power of making rules of their own, except upon an appeal by "any four cottagers or labourers" (section 9). It is also provided that if the trustees neglect to set the Act in motion, the cottagers or labourers "not being less than four" may, by applying to the commissioners, obtain an order setting them in motion (section 10), and that, on application of the trustees, the commissioners may grant a certificate that any particular land is unsuitable for allotment, by force of which certificate the trustees will be excused from proceeding (section 11). The mode and terms of letting are fixed by section 13, which (*inter alia*) limits the holding of each cottager to one acre, and forbids the erection of buildings. The Act nominally comes into operation at the date of its passing. The "notices of intention to let" are to be given "annually, in the month of June," and the notices of "setting apart a field" in the month of February. In either case the trustees may fix another month by rule if they so please.

Mr. Eaton, says the *American Law Review*, in his oration before the Yale Law School, upon "The Public Relations and Duties of the Legal Profession," said that, "Lawyers are the great office-holding class, who, for that reason, also know more than every other class combined concerning the grave administrative abuses which now threaten and attack the nation of their country, and the fit means for their removal. We may indeed almost say that we have a government of lawyers,—a privileged class of professional office-holders. Twenty-four out of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, and thirty out of the fifty-five members of the convention that framed the Federal Constitution, were of the legal profession. Of the nineteen presidents, all but three, who were generals, have been lawyers; and so have a great majority—perhaps five-sixths—of all the members of the Cabinet. At this moment every Cabinet officer is a lawyer. The greater number of the governors and of their advisers, if not of the mayors of cities, have at all times been of that profession. In the cases in which its members have not been in majority in Legislatures, it is pretty certain that they have been the most influential members, with a controlling voice in framing the laws. What constitution, what important statutes, have they not drafted? In the last Congress more than three-fourths were lawyers. Of the seventy-six members of the present Senate, fifty-nine are lawyers, and only seventeen belong to all other classes of the people."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE REMUNERATION ORDER.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—The Act under which this Order is made enables the three judges named therein, and the president of the Incorporated Law Society, and the president of one of the provincial law societies (to be selected by the Lord Chancellor), or any three of them, to make general orders for regulating the remuneration of solicitors as to sales, purchases, leases, mortgages, settlements, and other matters of conveyancing and other business not being business in any action, &c., and to revoke such orders. And such orders are not to take effect until they have been laid before Parliament for one month, and may be disallowed upon address by either House. The Order, therefore, recently issued is, I presume, subject to disallowance or revision before the time appointed for its coming into operation.

With regard to such Order I would beg leave to remark upon the absence of the signature thereto of the president of the Incorporated Law Society. Is the inference to be drawn therefrom that the society do not approve of the Order; if so, the public ought to know upon what grounds. The signature of the president of the Law Society of Liverpool indicates that the Order is acceptable to our professional brethren in that city. Judging, however, from recent information in your columns as to their practice on sales by auction, it appears that such practice is so much at variance with that in London that the former is no proper criterion for regulating the latter. For my part, I should be sorry to see solicitors assuming the duties of auctioneers, whose assistance and experience in disposing of property is often very valuable. It would, I think, be derogatory to our position to do this, and I doubt if the interest of the client (which is the chief thing to consider) would be better served by it. Auctioneers' charges are sometimes complained of (and whose are not?), but competition keeps them within reasonable bounds, and it is always open to agree upon a stipulated fee.

The Act specifies five branches of business which may be dealt with, and the Order deals with only four of them, leaving settlements untouched; and the other matters, not being business in any action, are nowhere. It appears to me that the Order does not go far enough, and that, the principle of an *ad valorem* fee being admitted, it ought to be extended to every kind of business to which it is possible of application—in fact, every transaction which carries an *ad valorem* duty to Government. This would include (in addition to the subjects dealt with) transfers and re-conveyances of mortgages, and money settlements. It might also, I submit, be usefully extended to the winding up of money trusts under settlements and wills, a percentage being allowed according to the amount of the fund administered; in aid of which view it may be remarked that solicitors are allowed an *ad valorem* fee on probates, and that the Administrator-General in India charges a commission on the funds passing under his control.

It seems to me that any regulation which has for its object the abolition of the present odious practice of making up bills of costs by length of documents, letters, and attendances is to be encouraged in the interest of the public as well as of the profession, and comes within the spirit of the Act. And it is to be hoped that during the forthcoming meeting at Hull the whole subject will be thoroughly ventilated, and some action taken with a view to prevent the present Order coming into operation without further consideration, since, judging from the criticisms passed upon it, it would appear very defective and objectionable in many points of detail.

S. A. RAM.

23, Red Lion-square, October 2.

## THE CHANCERY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—Allow us to point out what seems to be a case of "red tape" at the Paymaster's Office.

By an order it was directed that, out of the proceeds of sales and dividends thereinafter directed to be carried over to the credit of the said cause, "The account of X. Y. and her incumbrancers," £274 0s. 2d. certified to be due to A. B. in respect of his mortgage, and £14 15s. 10d. for costs as between solicitor and client, together with interest on the said £274 0s. 2d. at the rate of £6 per centum per annum from the 9th of August, 1880, until the day for payment (the day for payment, the amount of interest, and the total amount payable to be ascertained by affidavit), be paid, &c.

The affidavit verifying the amount was made by the said A. B., and was as follows:—"There is due to me the sum of £233, being the sum of £274 0s. 2d., certified to be due to me in respect of my mortgage after deducting two sums paid by X. Y. mentioned in the said order to me since the said sum of £274 0s. 2d. was so certified, and £14 15s. 10d. for costs as between solicitor and client, mentioned in the said order, and the sum of £20 1s. 4d. for interest (less property tax) upon the said sum of

£233 at the rate of £6 per centum per annum to the 28th day of September, 1882, being the day for payment, making altogether the sum of £267 17s. 2d."

The Paymaster refused to accept such affidavit as not being in the words of the order, and our client, A. B., has now to return the two sums he received on account, and depose to the whole amount mentioned in the order. Of this our client complains, and we think naturally so, the amount deposited to being less than that mentioned in the order.

We should have thought that in these days of equity the Paymaster would have been empowered to accept the affidavit in the above form.

We must apologize for occupying your space in this manner, but unless the order and affidavit are set out at length, we are afraid that your readers will not see our client's grievance.

SOLICITORS.

London, October 2.

## "ACCOUNTANTS IN BANKRUPTCY."

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—The enclosed, if it does not call for special notice in your journal, may be of some interest.

Notice the Royal Arms, and the subscription "Officer of the Court," also the "N.B."

Altogether it is about the most subtle circular of its class that I have ever seen.

It was sent to a person who was in pecuniary difficulties.

38, Old Jewry, London, E.C., Sept. 30.

EDWARD SWAIN.

[The following is the circular enclosed, which bears at the top an impressed stamp of the Royal Arms:—

"Traders in difficulty are advised to lose no time in consulting the undersigned, who, from his long and varied experience in this special branch of the law, is well qualified to assist them.

"Actions in the Superior, Lord Mayor's, or County Courts are promptly stayed, as likewise are police committals, while bill of sale holders are restrained from removing or selling.

"This office aims at effecting an arrangement with creditors, without resorting to liquidation, whereby the trader continues in business uninjured, and there is a fund from which loans can be granted to pay the composition, or to enable the debtor to purchase his estate, in the unusual event of liquidation. Consultation free.

"Mr. THOS. HANSON,

"Accountant in Bankruptcy, and an Officer of the Court,  
"City Office, 13 and 14, King-street, Cheapside.

"N.B.—The new and very stringent Bankruptcy Bill now being passed through the Houses of Parliament will come into operation shortly."]

## STAMPING DEEDS AFTER EXECUTION.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if any of your readers can refer me to any authority for the proposition that the stamping of a deed after execution was equivalent before the last Stamp Act to an adjudication by the Inland Revenue Commissioners. I have a strong impression that there is authority to that effect, but I cannot lay my hands upon it.

October 2.

A SOLICITOR.

\* In the letter of A Liverpool Solicitor at p. 718, for "the members of the profession, and the estate agent engages" read "the members of the profession and the estate agents, engages."

It is stated that the Nottingham Corporation has succeeded in getting a special health provision inserted in a local Act by which every householder is required to notify to the health officer any case of infectious disease which arises under his roof.

Mr. Justice Lawson, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has for some time been engaging his leisure in turning a collection of popular evangelical and other hymns into Latin verse. Sometimes the Horatian metres are followed, but more commonly the learned judge has sought to gain the exact measure of the original. Several of the hymns are rendered with exquisite grace and taste.

At the Guildhall Police Court on Wednesday, George William Bardrick, clerk, and Charles Gold were brought up, on remand, on the charge of having stolen foreign bonds and obligations to the amount of over £12,000. Bardrick was further charged with embezzling money to the extent of about £500, belonging to Messrs. Deeborough & Sons, solicitors, of 18, Finsbury-pavement, the prisoners' masters. The prisoners were committed for trial.



## CASES OF THE WEEK.

## BEFORE THE VACATION JUDGE.

**CONTEMPT OF DEFENDANT—COSTS OF—DISCHARGE FROM CUSTODY.**—In the case of *Clark v. Dyson*, before Day, J., on the 27th ult., the defendant, who had been committed for non-payment of money into court, but who had since paid in the sum ordered, moved for his discharge from custody. Counsel for the plaintiff opposed the motion, on the ground that the defendant had not paid the costs of his contempt. DAY, J., said that he felt bound by the decision of Hall, V.C., in *Jackson v. Mauby* (L. R. 1 Ch. D. 86), but added that the practice in the common law division was to make the prisoner pay the costs of contempt before getting his discharge, a method of punishing him which appeared reasonable.—**SOLICITORS, Neal & Gregory & Co.**

**TRANSFER OF ACTION.**—In the case of *Waites v. Waites*, before Day, J., on the 27th ult., a motion was made for the transfer of the action from the county court to the High Court. It was an action for the administration of a one-seventh share of the residuary estate of a testator, the share being £443, or thereabouts. DAY, J., made the order on the ground that the action really involved the administration of the whole estate.

**MOTION TO COMMIT.**—In the case of *Owen v. Evans*, before Day, J., on the 27th ult., counsel on behalf of the plaintiff moved to commit an executor for not having paid £500, part of a larger sum, into court, in accordance with an order of the court, and also for not bringing into court a box with bills of exchange of some value. Counsel for the defendant said that the £500 had been paid in since the notice of motion, and that plaintiff knew, before serving the notice, that it was going to be paid in, and that defendant was unable to comply with the other part of the order, inasmuch as his late solicitors claimed a lien on the box in question, and refused to part with it until their costs were paid. DAY, J., refused to make the order. The money was paid in, and the plaintiff could bring the solicitors before the court and compel delivery up of the box.—**SOLICITORS, Blossam & Ellison; Williamson & Co.**

## SOCIETIES.

## BRISTOL INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

At the twelfth annual meeting of the Bristol Incorporated Law Society, held on the 29th of September, 1882, the following report of the council was read:—

Pursuant to the articles of association, the council present their annual report.

During the session of 1882 several Acts of Parliament affecting the administration of the law in England have received the Royal assent.

The following are the more important:—An Act to render judgments obtained in certain inferior courts in England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, effectual in any other part of the United Kingdom; an Act for facilitating sales, leases, and other dispositions of settled land, and for promoting the execution of improvements thereon; an Act for further improving the practice of conveyancing, and for other purposes; an Act to amend the Bills of Sale Act, 1878; an Act to amend the law relating to costs and salaries in county courts; an Act to codify the law relating to bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes; an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the property of married women.

Under the authority of the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, a General Order has been made for prescribing and regulating the remuneration of solicitors in respect of business connected with conveyancing, and in respect of other non-contentious business. The Order, which is expressed to take effect from and after December 31, 1882, is published in the *SOLICITORS' JOURNAL* of the 19th of August last, and also in other legal newspapers. The Order has been laid before each House of Parliament, pursuant to the 8th section of the Act. Your president has attended several meetings in London of the Committee of the Associated Provincial Law Societies, held to consider and discuss the subject, and has devoted much time and trouble to the settlement of the draft order.

In accordance with a resolution of the last annual meeting on the subject of solicitors' contract fees on sales by auction, a meeting of the solicitors practising in this city was held in November last, at which the resolutions were passed of which copies were forwarded to the members of the society. The result has been that in the majority of sales now held in this city and neighbourhood, the practice of charging purchasers with fees payable to the vendors' solicitors has been abandoned. With regard to the fees payable to auctioneers, a committee of the council met the leading auctioneers of Bristol and agreed upon a scale of payment. In many sales, however, the custom of providing for payment by the purchaser of the auctioneer's fee still prevails; and although it would be convenient that a uniform practice of the auctioneer being paid by the vendor should be established, the question by whom the auctioneer is to be paid may perhaps be reasonably left for the decision of the vendor in each case.

The Streets Improvement Committee of the Bristol Sanitary Authority still adhere to the practice of excluding the purchasers of their salvages from requiring any title or any covenants for title. A case submitted to Mr. Wolstenholme, one of the chancery conveyancing counsel, on behalf of a purchaser of salvages, and the opinion thereon, has been printed by the council and circulated

amongst the members of the society. It will be remembered that Mr. Wolstenholme is of opinion that a purchaser from the authority will in case of eviction have no remedy whatever. Until the sanitary authority alter their practice, and either deduce such a title as is usually furnished by other vendors or enter into absolute covenants for title, the council can only recommend the members of the society, when consulted by their clients, to inform them of the risks they run in becoming purchasers or mortgagees of the salvages.

The council, at the request of the Bristol Law Students' Society, have subscribed £15 for the first and £10 for each of the two succeeding terms of 1882 towards law lectures. Mr. J. Macpherson was appointed lecturer.

The members of the council retiring by rotation are Mr. G. H. D. Chilton and Mr. R. L. G. Vassall. Mr. H. F. Lawes, whose term of office would also have expired at the present meeting, retired from the council in November last.

During the past year eighty-two candidates have attended the preliminary examination in the Library.

After discussion of the matters referred to in the report, the same was received and adopted. Mr. John Miller was appointed president, and Messrs. Harwood and Parr vice-presidents, for the ensuing year; and Messrs. Bigg, Cox, and E. E. Salmon to be on the council in place of the retiring members.

## LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

## BIRMINGHAM LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, September 26, Mr. W. S. Restall in the chair. The subject for debate was—"Does mere voluntary presence at the commission of a criminal act (e.g., a prize-fight) constitute at law an 'aiding and abetting' of that act?" (*R. v. Cony and others*, L. R. 8 Q. B. D. 534.) The speakers for the affirmative were Messrs. A. Smith, Robinson, E. C. Rogers, and Coley, and for the negative Mr. Cochrane. The moot was decided in favour of the affirmative.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. CHARLES JOHN PALMER, F.S.A.

Mr. Charles John Palmer, F.S.A., solicitor and notary, died at Yarmouth, on the 24th ult., from paralysis. Mr. Palmer was admitted a solicitor in 1827, and he had practised for over half a century at Yarmouth. He had a large private business, and was formerly Receiver of Wreck for the Admiralty at Yarmouth. He was for several years secretary to the Yarmouth Waterworks Company, and solicitor to the Wellington Pier Company and to the Victoria Building Society. Mr. Palmer was a notary public, and a perpetual commissioner for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. He formerly took an active part in municipal business. He had been twice mayor of Yarmouth, and was for several years an alderman of the borough. He was also one of the trustees of the borough charities. Mr. Palmer had a considerable local reputation as an antiquarian, and a few years ago he published "A Perambulation of Great Yarmouth." He leaves a widow but no children.

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sir JOHN GORRIE, Chief Justice of Fiji, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, in succession to Sir Henry James Burford Hancock, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Gibraltar. Sir J. Gorrie is the son of the Rev. Daniel Gorrie, and was born in 1829. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland in 1856, and in 1860 he was appointed Substitute-Procurator and Advocate-General for the Mauritius. In the following year he became a puisne judge for that colony, and in 1876 he was appointed Chief Justice of Fiji. He received the honour of knighthood a few months ago.

Mr. JOHN BOLTON WILSON, solicitor, of Kendal, has been elected one of the Coroners for the County of Westmoreland, in succession to his partner, the late Mr. Christopher Gardner Thomson. Mr. Wilson was admitted a solicitor in 1874.

Mr. SYDNEY TWENTYMANN JONES, barrister, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Justice for the Colony of Griqualand West. Mr. Justice Jones was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1873.

Mr. SYDNEY WILLIAM TREVENEN, solicitor (of the firm of Clinterbuck & Trevenen), of Carlisle, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. EDGAR FRANCIS JENKINS, solicitor (of the firm of Brooks & Jenkins), of 7, Godliman-street, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women for the County of Middlesex and the Cities of London and Westminster. Mr. Jenkins has also been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. ALFRED HENRY GARDNER, solicitor (of the firm of Wightwick & Gardner), of Folkestone, has been elected Clerk to the Folkestone School

**Boards.** Mr. Gardner is treasurer for the borough of Folkestone. He was admitted a solicitor in 1880.

Mr. JAMES BOCHANAN, recorder of Griceland West, has been appointed President of the High Court of Justice for the Colony of Griceland West.

#### DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIPS.

JOHN CHARLES CARE and PHILIP THORNTON, solicitors, 23, Rood-lane, London (Anthony Carr, Son, & Thornton, late Anthony Carr & Son). September 27.

ROBERT T. WRAGO and A. S. B. EDWARDS, solicitors, 11, Great Saint Helen's, London. September 20.

WILLIAM WELLINGTON COOPER, jun., and ARTHUR AUGUSTUS REES, 4, Broad-street-buildings, London, solicitors (Cooper & Rees). September 29.

RICHARD EDMUNDS and GEORGE PENFOLD HOLMES, 10, Bedford-row, Worthing, Sussex, solicitors (Edmunds & Holmes). September 29.

[Gazette, October 3.]

### COMPANIES.

#### WINDING-UP NOTICES.

##### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

###### LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.—By an order made by Day, J., dated Sept. 20, it was ordered that the company be wound up. Tibbitts and Son, Gray's Inn, solicitors for the petitioners.

C. W. MEESER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—By an order made by Day, J., dated Sept. 20, it was ordered that the company be wound up. Drake and Co, Rood lane, solicitors for the petitioners.

MILNITARY AND DRUSE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—By an order made by Day, J., dated Sept. 20, it was ordered that the association be wound up. Rooks and Co, King st, Cheap-side, solicitors for the petitioners.

NORTHEAST BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—By an order made by Day, J., dated Sept. 20, it was ordered that the winding up of the company be continued. Wright, Fenchurch bidge, solicitor for the petitioners.

SIMON'S REEF CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING CORPORATION, LIMITED.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept. 23, directed to be heard before Fry, J., on Friday, Nov. 3. Gnah and Phillips, Finsbury circus, solicitors for the petitioner.

[Gazette, Sept. 29.]

CAPITAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept. 18, directed to be heard before the Vice-Chancellor, at the court of Hall, V.C., on Oct. 11. Nokes, Queen Victoria st, solicitor for the petitioners.

[Gazette, Oct. 3.]

###### LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

No. 2 PERMANENT MONEY SOCIETY.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept. 27, directed to be heard before North, J., in the court of Hall, V.C., on Wednesday, Oct. 11. White and Sons, Bedford row, agents for Burton, Birmingham, solicitor for the petitioners.

[Gazette, Sept. 29.]

#### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

KEEFE'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY, DERRY, Wesleyan Reform Chapel, Barrow Hill Staveley Works, Derby. Sept. 21.

ROCK OF HOPE LODGE, No. 9, LEINSTER LODGE OLD FELLOWS, Prince of Wales Inn, Allington, York. Sept. 26.

WALLINGFORD FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Wallingford, Stafford. Sept. 23.

[Gazette, Sept. 29.]

NEVERE, CHESHIRE, AND GALLEY QUAYS PROVIDENT SOCIETY, BREWERY QUAY. Sept. 30.

TRUE BRITON FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Foyers Arms, Templeton, Pembroke. Sept. 27.

[Gazette, Oct. 3.]

### CREDITORS' CLAIMS.

#### CREDITORS UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 35.

##### LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

BAWTHIST, ALFRED JAMES, Addison terrace, Notting Hill, M.D. Nov 13. Chester and Co, Staple Inn.

BENGER, WILLIAM, Beedingstone, Wilts. Gent. Nov 1. Le Riche, Rood lane.

CURRY, THOMAS, Hereford, Civil Engineer. Oct 16. Owen, Bullfinch.

FOSTER, JAMES, Lee, Kent. Gent. Nov 20. Burchett, Bennet's Hill, Doctors' Commons.

GARDNER, URBAN, Benlade, Southwark, Iron Merchant. Nov 1. Diggle, Hibernia chambers, London Bridge.

GODDARD, WILLIAM, Sixpenny Handley, Dorset, Bootmaker. Oct 23. Brennan, Bladford.

GRANAY, ROBERT LIVING, Broadmoor Rowley, Camberland, Draper. Nov 18. Bolton, Kendal.

HAYWARD, MARTHA, Bath. Oct 31. Clark and Collins, Trybridge.

HEENE, WILLIAM, Kingston, Hereford, Refined Grocer. Nov 1. Bodinham and Co, Kingston.

IVE, CHARLES, Bnialip, Farmer. Nov 1. Woodbridge, Uxbridge.

LESLIE, JAMES, Royston, Cambridge, Gent. Oct 31. Wortham and Dalton-Nash, Royston.

MCPHAIL, JOSEPH, Wilkin House, near Ashover, Derby. Oct 30. Ansell, Birmingham.

MARSHALL, JOHN ANDREW, Cleve, Lincoln, of no occupation. Oct 31. Mason, Great Grimsby.

MILNER, FRANK DUBLEY, Brompton sq, Esq. Oct 26. Lick and Co, Lincoln's Inn fields.

MONTGOMERY, ANN, Facoby Lodge, near Northallerton, York. Oct 31. Newby and Watson, Stockton on Tees.

OAKDEN, GEORGE, Mudden Grange, Stafford, Farmer. Oct 20. Holland and Higby, Ashbourne.

ORRILL, JOSEPH, Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. Nov 10. Ford and Co, Bloomsbury square.

OLIVER, JAMES, Beresford st, Watworth, Gent. Nov 30. Blowitz and Tyler, Gracechurch buildings, Gracechurch st.

PERRY, JAMES, Birmingham, out of business. Oct 11. Ansell, Birmingham.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM, South, York, Gent. Nov 1. Clark, Smith.

ROBERTSON, JOHN, Hyde, Chester, Innkeeper. Oct 30. Hibbert, Wylde.

ROSE, CHARLES THOMAS, sen., Iwerne Minister, Dorset, Baker. Oct 25. Brennan, Bladford.

ROSE, CHRISTOPHER BARRINGTON TERRY, Blomfield rd, Maids Vale. Oct 24. Maynall, Cecil st, Holborn.

SEEDALL, SUSANNAH, Southport, Lancashire. Oct 21. Vandyke, Manchester.

STEED, JAMES, Blithwaite, York, Gent. Nov 1. Laycock and Co, Bradburnia.

TATE, WILLIAM, Birmingham, Gent. Oct 22. Fry and Hayes, Birmingham.

WHEATFIELD, JOHN, Milcom, Camberland, Gent. Oct 20. Butler, Broughton in Furness.

[Gazette, Sept. 26.]

### LEGAL NEWS.

An exposure of a class of fraud believed to be very common, but which is at the same time very difficult of detection, took place at the Doncaster Borough Sessions, on Thursday, September 28, in a case tried before the recorder, Mr. Edgar Meynell. William Haile, farmer, was indicted for having attempted to obtain the sum of £15 15s. 3d. by false pretences. *Lawrence Gane* and *Shirley* prosecuted; *Beverley* defended; and *Cordeux* watched the case on behalf of a witness. The defendant was the outgoing tenant of a farm, and made a claim on the incoming tenant for seeds and dissolved bones which he said he had put on the land. In support of his assertion he produced a number of receipted bills from various tradesmen for seeds, &c., supplied in the last year of his occupancy. The valuers in the matter not being able to agree, an umpire was appointed, and the receipted bills came before him in due course. The valuer for the incoming tenant, however, suspected the genuineness of these documents, and, on inquiry, it turned out that the tradesman who had given them had not really supplied the goods specified therein; or, at all events, had not supplied them in 1881, as stated. For the defence it was objected that the false pretences were too remotely connected with the attempting to obtain the money, which would only have become payable if the umpire had decided in favour of the outgoing tenant's claim; and the cases of *Reg. v. Gardner* (7 Cox C. C. 136) and *Reg. v. Lerner* (14 Cox, 497) were cited in aid of the objection; but it was answered by the prosecution, and held by the learned recorder, that these cases must be treated as overruled by *Reg. v. Martin*, so that the intervention of the umpire's award made no difference. In going to the jury, *Beverley* contended that, though the dates on the receipts were wrong, there had been no intentional fraud; the seeds and manure simply having been held over for one or two years; and having been actually put on the farm in 1881. The jury, however, convicted the prisoner, at the same time recommending him to mercy on the ground of his age and previous good character; and he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. Doncaster being the centre of an important agricultural district, this case excited considerable local interest.

At the commencement of the business at the Manchester City Police Court on Monday, strong testimony was borne to the worth of Mr. T. Higson, late clerk to the justices, who died a few days ago. Mr. H. J. Leppoo, who, with Mr. T. Dale, occupied the bench in No. 1 Court, said that Mr. Higson was the first clerk appointed, and on his appointment he had to teach the justices their work. He (Mr. Leppoo) could not find words to describe the way in which Mr. Higson performed his task, and he could not too highly praise the honesty and integrity, as well as the ability, with which Mr. Higson had always performed his duties. Mr. W. Cobbett, addressing the court, said that as Mr. Leppoo had alluded to the death of Mr. Higson he might, perhaps, be allowed to say a word or two upon the matter. No one who had practised for any length of time in that court, who had had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Higson in the discharge of his duties as head of the large official staff there, could doubt that as head of that staff he was the right man in the right place. He most undoubtedly possessed a mind of the shrewdest and keenest character, and he employed it with the greatest discretion and temper in the performance of his duties. Alderman Bennett, who presided in the Second Court, said that the advice Mr. Higson gave was always safe to follow, and no appeal against the decisions of the magistrates was successful when his advice was acted upon. The loss of Mr. Higson was very much regretted. The justices would never have a clerk in whom more confidence could be placed. Mr. C. H. Richards, who entered the court at noon, after having specially travelled some distance, said that, as the senior magistrate on that bench, he had been associated with Mr. Higson for nearly thirty years, and he should have been very glad if he had been able to join his brother magistrates in expressing their very deep regard for Mr. Higson. He had had ample opportunity of judging of Mr. Higson's integrity. The services that he had conferred upon this town and community during the long period of forty-three years were of the very greatest value. In times of civil commotion, by his legal diplomacy, his good sense and good feeling, he stopped mischief in its birth one of the great political convulsions, at the time of the Chartist riots, in 1848, he believed, the year 1848. With great calmness and careful judgment, which did not allow him hastily to form a conclusion, he advised the court in such a manner as to protect the honour and interests of the community.

At the Stock and Share Auction Company's sale, held on the 5th inst., at their sale-room, Crown-court-buildings, Old Broad-street, E.C., the following were among the prices obtained:—F. Braby & Co. (Limited) 210 shares; 20 paid; 91; Chaslet Company 25 shares, £7 3s. 6d.; New Orleans and Mobile Railway 1,000 shares, bond, 201 per cent.; Mounts Bay Consols, 15s.; African Gold Coast Syndicate, 30s.; Madras Gold Mining, 5s.; Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining, 4s.; Maxim Weston Electric Lights, 15s.; and other miscellaneous securities fetched fair prices.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

EVANS.—Sept. 17, at Ty Iss, near Aberystwyth, the wife of G. H. F. Evans, of Lovegrove, Cardiganshire, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

FETTER.—Sept. 30, at Hall Place, Beoley, Kent, the wife of G. E. S. Fyter, barrister-at-law, of a son.

GOSNOL.—Sept. 27, at 10, Gladhow-gardens, South Kensington; the house of her mother, the wife of W. H. Lockhart Gordon, barrister-at-law, prematurely, of a son.



LOCK.—Sept. 26, at 20, Queen-square, W.C., the wife of B. Fossett Lock, barrister-at-law, of a son.  
 RATCLIFF.—Oct. 2, at 11, Stanley-gardens, Balise-park; the wife of Thos. Win. Ratcliff, barrister-at-law, of a son.  
 TAYLOR.—Sept. 26, at Curzon-park, Chester, the wife of Henry Taylor, solicitor, of a daughter.  
 WILSON.—Sept. 24, at Felix House, Brixton-rim, S.W., the wife of David Henry Wilson, M.A., LL.M., barrister-at-law, of a son.

## LONDON GAZETTES.

### Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Sept. 29, 1882.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proof of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Benallum, Ning, Torrington sq, Gent. Pet Sept 29. Haslitt. Oct 10 at 11.30  
 Francis, B. Horsferry rd, Westminster, Oil and Colour Man. Pet Sept 27.  
 Haslitt. Oct 17 at 12.30  
 Snelling, Arthur, Boyle st, Burlington gardens, Money Scrivener. Pet Sept 26.  
 Haslitt. Oct 11 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Bilds, Axel Theodor, Newcastle upon Tyne, Timber Merchant. Pet Sept 26. Daggett.  
 Newcastle, Oct 12 at 11  
 Booth, John, Andley, Stafford, Farmer. Pet Sept 27. Tennant. Haslitt. Oct 12 at 11  
 Bunting, Thomas Henry, Barton under Needwood, Stafford, Painter. Pet Sept 27.  
 Goodger. Barton on Trent, Oct 16 at 1.30  
 Hyatt, Charles Edward, Freemantle, Southampton, Grocer. Pet Sept 21. Daw, jun.  
 Southampton, Oct 12 at 12  
 Leonard, Hugh, Torquay, Devon, Travelling Draper. Pet Sept 27. Daw. Easter, Oct.  
 12 at 3  
 Lawson, Thomas, Stapleton, Gloucester, Commission Agent. Pet Sept 26. Marley.  
 Bristol, Oct 13 at 2  
 Milla, James Green, Bradford, Staff Merchant. Pet Sept 28. Lee. Bradford, Oct 17  
 at 12  
 Monck, George Dawes, Landport, Hants, Farmer. Pet Sept 26. Renny. Portsmouth;  
 Oct 12 at 12

TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1882.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Bensaude, Isaac, Maud rd, Camberwell. Pet Sept 30. Brougham. Oct 24 at 11  
 Cunningham, Edward, Victoria ter, Leytonstone, Builder. Pet Sept 28. Haslitt. Oct  
 17 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Clay, Thomas, Coventry, Ribbon Manufacturer. Pet Sept 28. Kirby. Coventry, Oct  
 18 at 3  
 Coates, George, Bradford, York, Butter Factor. Pet Sept 28. Lee. Bradford, Oct 17  
 at 12  
 Davis, Robert, Newton Abbot, Devon, Builder. Pet Sept 28. Daw. Easter, Oct 16  
 at 11  
 Harris, W. J. Highfield, Rock Ferry, Chester, Joiner. Pet Sept 29. Williams.  
 Birkenhead, Oct 16 at 10

### Liquidations by Arrangement. FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 29, 1882.

Andrew, Richard, and James Gott, Manchester, Cotton Goods Manufacturers. Oct 12  
 at 12.30 at office of Makinson and Co, Blackfriars rd, Manchester  
 Bagwell, George, Derby, Butcher. Oct 11 at 11 at office of Greaves, Old Bank chambers,  
 Irongate, Derby  
 Bayliss, George, New Inn, nr Cheltenham; Innkeeper. Oct 11 at 11 at office of Clark,  
 Regent st, Cheltenham  
 Beer, Joseph, Cerne Abbas, Dorset, Currier. Oct 16 at 11 at Royal Oak Inn, Dor-  
 chester. Weston, Dorchester  
 Bell, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cartman. Oct 11 at 2 at office of Joel, Newgate at  
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
 Bennett, William Thomas, Birmingham, Builder. Oct 12 at 3 at Grand Hotel, Colmore  
 row, Birmingham. Tyndall and Co, Birmingham  
 Beuton, Robert, Lancaster, Painter. Oct 12 at 2 at office of Johnson and Tilly, Sun at  
 Lancaster  
 Berry, Joseph, Nottingham, Boot Manufacturer. Oct 13 at 3 at office of Buckley, Gresham  
 chambers, Nottingham  
 Briel, Thomas John, Margate, Fly Proprietor. Oct 16 at 3 at office of Gibson, Union  
 cres, Margate  
 Britles, Abel, Tipton, Stafford, Canvasier for Sewing Machines. Oct 7 at 11 at office  
 of Hollinhead and Moody, Tunstall  
 Blesdale, Charles, Barrow in Furness, Lancashire; out of business. Oct 8 at 11 at Tre-  
 velyan, Temperance Hotel, Dalskiel at Barrow in Furness. Hudson; Barrow in  
 Furness  
 Bound, George Grey, Chislehurst, Kent, Butcher. Oct 16 at 2 at office of Rae, Mincing  
 lane  
 Braddock, Samuel, Sutton within Maclesfield, Chester, Watch and Clock Maker. Oct  
 11 at 3 at office of Bullock, Park Green, Maclesfield  
 Cayard, Julius, and Herbert Alston Whitaker, Bradford, York, Silk Spinners. Oct 11  
 at 11 at White Lion Hotel, Halifax. Brook and Co, Huddersfield  
 Cheetham, Thomas, Wrexham, Denbigh, Innkeeper. Oct 13 at 12 at office of Jones,  
 Bank at bridge, Wrexham  
 Clark, James, Leicester, out of business. Oct 13 at 12 at office of Harvey; Saltbore  
 bridge, Millstone lane, Leicester  
 Clarke, John, Liverpool, Grocer. Oct 11 at 3 at office of Brabner and Court, Cook st,  
 Liverpool  
 Clarke, John, Membury, Devon, Carpenter. Oct 14 at 12 at Longbridge Inn, Membury.  
 Tread, Honiton  
 Clayton, Arthur, Bouverie st, Fleet st, Printer. Oct 12 at 3 at Inns of Court Hotel, High  
 Holborn. Hubbard, London Joint Stock Bank chbrs, West Smithfield  
 Collis, Reuben, Longton, Stafford, Smallware Dealer. Oct 16 at 12.30 at office of  
 Sheratt, Market st, Kidsgrove  
 Cook, John Francis, Carlton, York, Farmer. Oct 11 at 3 at office of Unwin, Queen st,  
 Sheffield  
 Crouley, James, Rochdale, Lancashire, Fuller. Oct 13 at 3 at office of Jacksons and  
 Godby, Lower Gates, Rochdale  
 Cunningham, Laura Ann, Woodford, Essex, Schoolmistress. Oct 20 at 4 at the office of  
 Martin, Fenchurch st  
 Curling, Edward Henry, Whitstable, Kent, Farmer. Oct 13 at 12.30 at East Kent Hotel,  
 Whitstable. Gibson, 59, Kingsbourne  
 Curran, Peter, Atlantic rd, Brixton, Provision Dealer. Oct 11 at 2 at office of Emmott,  
 Jermyn st, Regent st  
 Ellis, Edward, Rhyl, Flint, Innkeeper. Oct 11 at 11.30 at Birmingham Arms, Rhyl.  
 Owen, Bangor  
 Evans, David, Aberdare, Glamorgan, Grocer. Oct 13 at 12 at office of Collins, Broad st,  
 Bristol. Phillips, Aberdare  
 Fenside, John Frederick, Coventry, Warwick, Innkeeper. Oct 16 at 2 at 17, Little  
 Park st, Coventry. Horner, Coventry

Fleak, Frederick Matthew, Waterloo rd, Lambeth, Hotel Proprietor. Oct 13 at 3 at  
 office of Carr and Co, Vigo st, Regent st  
 Forbes, James, and John Thomas Burn Gressing, Association on Tees, Travelling  
 Drapers. Oct 11 at 3 at office of Chesny, Leeds rd, Bradford. Hinton and Bolover,  
 Stockton-on-Tees  
 Goncher, Lavi Tom, Sheffield, Chemist. Oct 13 at 12 at Law Society, Heole's church,  
 Bank st, Sheffield. Rhodes, Rotherham  
 Greenhalgh, Frederick Handel, Scarborough, out of business. Oct 16 at 10 at office of  
 Williamson, Queen st, Scarborough  
 Griffiths, John, Ruthin, Fish Dealer. Oct 13 at 11.30 at Queen Hotel, Chester. Louis  
 and Edwards, Ruthin  
 Grice, Reuben William, Lymington, Butcher. Oct 13 at 1 at office of Southcott, Post  
 Office st, Bedford circus. Exeter. Vine, Exmouth  
 Haynes, George Barrow, Fenchurch st, East India Merchant. Oct 19 at 3 at office of  
 Bradley, Mark Lane  
 Hearn, Charles, Ilfracombe, Innkeeper. Oct 16 at 3 at office of Chanter and Co, Bridge  
 Hall chbrs, Barnstaple  
 Heming, James, and Robert Heming, Birmingham, Grocers. Oct 13 at 11 at office of  
 Jacques, Temple row, Birmingham  
 Henshaw, Thomas, Buxton, Grocer. Oct 13 at 3.30 at office of Brown and Alsworth,  
 Hardwick ter, Buxton  
 Heron, William, Egramont, Cumberland, Engineer. Oct 13 at 2 at office of Mason and  
 Thompson, Duke st, Whitehaven  
 Heyes, Henry, Upholland, nr Wigan, Lancashire, Farmer. Oct 13 at 3 at office of Healy,  
 King st, Wigan  
 Holloway, Henry, Willenhall, Tobaccoist. Oct 13 at 11 at Globe Hotel, Mount Pleasant,  
 Bilston. Bowen, Bilston  
 Hooker, Henry, Southport, Lancaster, Builder. Oct 11 at 3 at office of Threlfall,  
 London st, Southport  
 Hother, Thomas, Aldershot, Army Contractor. Oct 13 at 2 at Guildhall Tavern, Gresham  
 st, Carter and Bell, Eastcheap  
 Howard, James, Southport, Lancaster, Brewer's agent. Oct 13 at 2 at office of Farr  
 and Redler, Lord st, Southport  
 Hughes, John, Tetradrydowg, Glamorgan, Bootmaker. Oct 13 at 12 at Grand Hotel,  
 Broad st, Bristol. Morgan, Pontypidd  
 Jeffs, James, Bishop's Cleeve, nr Cheltenham, Clerk. Oct 13 at 11 at office of Clark,  
 Regent st, Cheltenham  
 Jewell, Edward, and James Gregory Tapson, Chichester, Pinewood Merchants. Oct 16 at  
 2 at office of Dutton, Churton st, Finslow  
 Johnson, James, Alstonfield, Stafford, Farmer. Oct 17 at 11 at 10, Derby st, Leek.  
 Challinor and Co, Leek  
 Johnson, William, Croydon, Dealer in Berlin Wools. Oct 11 at 3 at Green Dragon  
 Hotel, High st, Croydon. Young, Croydon  
 Kent, Thomas Smart, Over Darwen, Lancaster, Bootmaker. Oct 16 at 3 at office of  
 Minors, Brown st, Manchester  
 Kirby, William, Old st, St Luke's, Shoe Manufacturers. Oct 7 at 4 at the Hope, Banner  
 st, St Luke's. Plaster, Southampton bldg, Chancery lane  
 Kitchen, Thomas Henry, Wallingford, Saddler. Oct 13 at 3.30 at office of Slade, St  
 Martin's st, Wallingford  
 Knight, James, Kinson, Dorset, Builder. Oct 14 at 11 at office of Aldridge and Ald-  
 ridge, King st, Poole  
 Leno, William Clark, Rickmansworth, Hertford, Butcher. Oct 19 at 3 at Town hall,  
 Rickmansworth. Fellows, Rickmansworth  
 Letton, Sidney George, King at West, Hammersmith, Grocer. Oct 16 at 3 at office of  
 Parkes, Queen Victoria st  
 Levy, Alexander, Bancroft rd, Omnibus Proprietor. Oct 20 at 2 at office of Mason, Cur-  
 tain rd  
 Lister, Thomas Craven, Leeds, Brushmaker. Oct 11 at 11 at office of Grisdale, Great  
 George st, Leeds  
 Loaring, John James, Ramsgate, Kent, Fisherman. Oct 14 at 2 at Canadian rd, Ramsgate  
 Longland, Arthur Robinson, Gravesend, Kent, Butcher. Oct 13 at 3 at Nelson Hotel,  
 Windmill st, Gravesend. Prall, Rochester  
 Lyon, William, Boston, Lincoln, Grocer. Oct 9 at 12.30 at Red Lion Hotel, Boston  
 Bailey, Boston  
 Mash, William Waterfield, Forest Hill, Kent, Fruitler. Oct 19 at 2 at office of Pather,  
 Forest Hill, Kent  
 Mason, William, Milnthorpe, Westmorland, Butcher. Oct 13 at 11 at office of Arnold  
 and Greenwood, Exchange chbrs, Kendal  
 McGowan, Edward, Ruthin, Denbigh, Grocer. Oct 13 at 3 at Grosvenor Hotel, Chester.  
 Louis and Edwards, Ruthin  
 Molynoux, David, Northwich, Chester, Timber Merchant. Oct 13 at 11 at office of  
 Fletcher, Winnington, Northwich  
 Naylor, Isaac, and Charles William Naylor, Newry, York, Top Makers. Oct 13 at 3 at  
 office of Taylor and Co, Piccadilly, Bradford  
 O'Connell, Francis, Birmingham, Grocer. Oct 13 at 11 at office of Foster, Buccut's hill,  
 Birmingham  
 Parsons, James, Cumberland Market, Regent's Park; Harness Maker. Oct 19 at 12 at  
 office of Daniel, Bedford row  
 Peel, Thomas, Thomas Robert Peel, and John Watson, Manchester, Warehousemen.  
 Oct 11 at 11 at Committee Room, Townhall, Manchester. Boots and Edgar, Man-  
 chester  
 Pent, Alfred, West Croydon, Boot Dealer. Oct 19 at 3 at office of Wood and Watson,  
 Fish st Hill  
 Pinder, Charlotte Caroline, and Mary Ann Pinder, Clapham rd, Dealers in Fancy Goods.  
 Oct 19 at 3 at office of Gray, Ludgate hill  
 Prosser, Reginald Heber, Liverpool, General Produce Broker. Oct 13 at 2 at office of  
 Harris and Goss, Lord st, Liverpool  
 Rawson, Charles, Grove ter, Grove Park, Chislehurst, Kent. Oct 19 at 2 at office of Lee,  
 Old Every chbrs  
 Rose, John Chase, Reading, Bucks, Pawnbroker's Assistant. Oct 19 at 12 at office of  
 Newman, Prior st, Reading  
 Schofield, Fred, Weston at, Bermondsey, Licensed Victualler. Oct 20 at 3 at office of  
 meeting called for Oct 6, at Wine Trade Creditors' Association, Rimmer st. Nash and  
 Field, Queen st, Cheapside  
 Serby, James, jun, Harlow, Essex, Corn Merchant. Oct 16 at 1.30 at office of Chap-  
 ham and Fitch, Bishopsgate st, Without  
 Sheldrick, Henry, and Robert Sheldrick, Walsingham, Kent, Smiths. Oct 11 at 12 at  
 office of Norton, Earl st, Maidstone  
 Sligh, Samuel, Walsall, Grocer. Oct 13 at 11 at Midland Hotel, Birmingham. Whit-  
 ston and Co, Walsall  
 Smith, George Ball, Southampton, Coachmaker. Oct 13 at 3 at office of Linsford,  
 Portland st, Southampton  
 Smith, Stephen, Skegness, Lincoln, Fancy Bazaar Keeper. Oct 19 at 2.30 at Linsford  
 Hotel, Skegness. Walker and Co  
 Somers, Lewis John, Hounslow, Wholesale Stationer. Oct 16 at 2 at office of Sydney,  
 Leadenhall st  
 Storey, Frederic K, South Norwood, Surrey, Baker. Oct 16 at 3 at Green Dragon Inn,  
 High at Croydon. Young, Croydon  
 Strickland, Christopher, Selling, Lancashire, Shipwright. Oct 13 at 3 at office of  
 Boose and Price, North John st, Liverpool. Clapp and McMaster, Liverpool  
 Sturridge, William, Elstree, Hertford, Licensed Victualler. Oct 19 at 3 at Midland Hotel,  
 Walsford. Allingham, Old Broad st  
 Swinnerton, Rachael, Sheffield, Coke Merchant. Oct 13 at 3 at office of Burdett and  
 Co, Norfolk st, Sheffield  
 Whitmore, Crispin, and Edward Brown, Southampton, nr, Newport, Woodmill,  
 Builders. Oct 11 at 13 at office of Dansey, Commercial st, Newport  
 White, Susannah, Isleham, Cambridge, Grocer, Oct 13 at 3 at White Hart Hotel, Soham.  
 Bendall, Soham

Williams, Richard Augustus, Liverpool, Saw and Plane Maker. Oct 13 at 2 at office of Bartlett and Berry, Dale st, Liverpool  
Withers, William Edward, and Henry Augustus Withers, Birmingham, Rope Manufacturers. Oct 24 at 3 at office of Rowlands and Co, Colmore row, Birmingham  
Woodfrey, Juan Charles, Ringwood, Hants, Toy and Fancy Dealer. Oct 13 at 3 at Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn. Trevelyan, Poole

TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1882.

Allen, George, Southend, Essex, Builder. Oct 19 at 2 at Royal Hotel, Southend. Tolhurst and Co, Gravesend  
Ashcroft, Ellen, Battersea pk rd, Paperhanger. Oct 13 at 2 at office of Rutter, Marylebone rd  
Ashton, Alfred, Belgrave, Leicester, Blacksmith. Oct 16 at 13 at office of Harvey, Solborne bldg, Millstone lane, Leicester  
Birch, Thomas John, Margate, Kent, Fly Proprietor. Oct 16 at 3 at office of Gibson, Union crescent, Margate  
Bonny, Henry, Camden rd, Restaurant Keeper. Oct 19 at 2 at Room 1, 7, Union ct, Old Broad st. Hamskill  
Bowen, James, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Draper. Oct 14 at office of Phillips, Small at, Bristol, in lieu of the place originally named  
Bowen, James, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Draper. Oct 14 at 11 at office of Ensor, Royal Arcade chambers, St Mary st, Cardiff  
Blaund, Clarence Lewis William, Balasall Heath, Worcester, Grocer. Oct 11 at 11 at office of East, Temple st, Birmingham  
Brook, George Henry, Huddersfield, York, Fruit Salesman. Oct 17 at 3 at office of Welch, Queen st, Huddersfield  
Brooks, Henry, Lyne st, Camden rd, Manufacturer of Pianoforte Keys. Oct 26 at 2 at Law Institution, Chancery lane. Bolton and Co  
Brown, John James, Birmingham, Engraver. Oct 16 at 12 at office of Asander, Union st, Birmingham  
Brown, William, Barnely, Plumber. Oct 10 at 3 at office of Simpson and Hockin, Mount st, Albert sq, Manchester  
Cains, William, Poole, Carpenter. Oct 13 at 3 at office of Hill, West st, Poole  
Champion, James, Llanvrechva Upper, Monmouth, Butcher. Oct 24 at 1 at office of Watkins, Pontypool  
Chubb, Julia, Plymouth, Devon, Baker. Oct 19 at 3 at office of Stanbury, Princess sq, Plymouth  
Clarke, William, Pittingham, Stafford, Hay Dealer. Oct 19 at 11 at office of Wilcock, North st, Wolverhampton  
Cook, John, Plymouth, Builder. Oct 13 at 11 at office of Square and Co, Bank of England chbrs, Plymouth  
Cox, Frederick James, Ludgate hill, Optician. Oct 17 at 2 at office of Naunton, Cheap-side  
Davay, William, Wellington, Somerset, Baker. Oct 16 at 12 at office of Bond, Wellington  
Davis, George, Ilford, Coachbuilder. Oct 20 at 13 at office of Harvey and Co, Old Jewry  
Bennett, Finsbury sq bldgs, Chiswell st  
Davis, George Washington, Maidstone, Managing Director of Co. Oct 17 at 13 at 13, Earl st, Maidstone. Norton, Maidstone  
Deive, Charles, Penarth, Glamorganshire, Painter. Oct 17 at 11 at 20, High st, Cardiff  
Morris, Penarth  
Drury, Richard, Exley Hall, near Halifax, York, Wheelwright. Oct 11 at 11 at offices of Moore, Crown st, Halifax  
Duxbury, George, Padham, Lancaster, Quarry Master. Oct 16 at 3 at offices of Bulcock, Ormerod st, Burnley  
Earp, William Thomas, High st, Wandsworth, Corn Dealer. Oct 16 at 2 at offices of Corneille and Co, East Hill, Wandsworth  
Ellison, William, Birmingham, Butcher. Oct 16 at 3 at offices of Buller and Co, Bennet's hill, Birmingham  
Emanuel, Emanuel, Albemarle st, Diamond Merchant. Oct 25 at 13 at 113, Chancery lane. Hudson, Furnival's inn  
Evans, Thomas, Warrington, Lancaster, Schoolmaster. Oct 18 at 3 at offices of Moore, Upper Bank st, Warrington  
Fowler, George, Shalsley Kings, Worcester, Farmer. Oct 17 at 13 at offices of Corbett, Avenue House, the Cross, Worcester  
Fritz, George, Coventry, Builder. Oct 23 at 2 at Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry. Minster, Coventry  
Glover, James, Fulham New Town, Oil Hawker. Oct 13 at 2 at 5, King st, Chapside  
Bassett, Dagmar terrace, Essex rd, Islington  
Gregg, James Crispin, Ledbury, Hereford, Solicitor. Oct 16 at 13 at offices of Piper, the Court House, Ledbury  
Halfpenny, John William, and Thomas Ingletton, Barbican, Tobaccoists' Sundrymen. Oct 17 at 2 at the Guildhall Coffee house, Gresham st. Rooks and Co, King st, Chapside  
Haybow, William Charles, Stafford rd, North Bow, out of business. Oct 20 at 11 at offices of Hicks, Victoria park rd, South Hackney  
Heginbottom, James, Chadderton, Lancashire, Cotton Spinner. Oct 24 at 3 at Mitre Hotel, Cathedral gates, Manchester. Wigley and Morecroft, Oldham  
Hitch, Edward, Eastbourne, Sussex, Eating house Keeper. Oct 16 at 3 at White Hart Hotel, Lewes  
Hopkins, Thomas, jun., Loughborough, Beerhouse Keeper. Oct 16 at 13 at offices of Clifford, Church gate, Loughborough  
Ince, Sidney, Wolverhampton, Grocer. Oct 13 at 11 at offices of Rhodes, Queen st, Wolverhampton  
Jacobs, Ismael, and Louisa Jacobs, Newcastle upon Tyne, General Drapers. Oct 13 at 2 at offices of Joel, Newgate st, Newcastle upon Tyne  
Kennerley, Thomas Carter, St Helen's, Lancaster, Milliner. Oct 13 at 3 at offices of Riley, Hardshaw st, St Helen's  
Knowles, Joseph, Guyhirn, Cambridge, Farmer. Oct 18 at 11 at offices of Welchman and Carrick, Crescent, Wisbech  
Lanney, George, Bradford, India rubber Merchant. Oct 14 at 11.30 at offices of Boddington and Ball, Princess st, Manchester. Berry and Robinson, Bradford  
Lloyd, John, Lampeter, Cardigan, Grocer. Oct 19 at 2 at County Court Office, Lampeter. Price and Lloyd, Lampeter  
Lockett, Lot, Oldham, Lancaster, out of business. Oct 16 at 3 at office of Watson, Church lane, Oldham  
Lowe, James, Over Darwen, Lancaster, Confectioner. Oct 13 at 3 at office of Walmaley, Knott st, Over Darwen  
McCallister, Robert, Sheffield, Clothier. Oct 16 at 12 at office of Anty, Queen st, Sheffield  
Mandle, George Freeston, Finsbury pk rd, Finsbury pk, Fancy Good, Manufacturer. Oct 19 at 12 at office of Boulton, Gresham bldg, Guildhall  
Martin, Thomas, Sheffield, Furniture Dealer. Oct 13 at 3 at Law Society, Bank st, Sheffield. Broomhead and Co, Sheffield  
Nanson, Isabella, Carlisle, Slate Merchant. Oct 16 at 3 at Lion and Lamb Hotel, Scotch st, Carlisle. Wannop, Carlisle  
Napier, George, Manchester, Builder. Oct 19 at 3 at Mitre Hotel, Cathedral gates, Manchester. Needham, Manchester  
Newby, George, Leicester, Gasfitter. Oct 16 at 3 at office of Hincks, Bowling Green st, Leicester  
Newby, George Henry, and Edmund Newby, Darlington, Durham, Boot and Shoe Dealers. Oct 17 at 11 at office of Raine, Darlington  
Newman, Walter, Bolton, Lancaster, Painter. Oct 17 at 9 at offices of Dutton, Acresfield, Bolton  
Osborn, John Robert, Chatham, Kent, Beer Retailer. Oct 26 at 2 at the King's Head Hotel, High st, Rochester. Stephenson, Rochester  
Parker, Alfred, and Matthew Parker, Batley, York, Woollen Manufacturers. Oct 16 at 11 at the Batley Station Hotel, Batley. Scholefield and Taylor  
Parker, Thomas James, Oldham, Lancaster, Grocer. Oct 16 at 5 at the Grovemore Hotel, Deansgate, Manchester. Ponsoby and Carlile, Oldham

Peake, George Cartwright, Tottenhall, Stafford, Butcher. Oct 19 at 4 at offices of Wilcock, North st, Wolverhampton  
Peirce, Frederick Richard, Greenwich, Kent, Pewterer. Oct 14 at 13 at offices of Seard, Blackheath rd, Greenwich  
Pells, Joseph, Enkel st, Seven Sisters' rd, Holloway, Baker. Oct 11 at 3.30 at offices of Ede, Finsbury pavement  
Perrot, William, Cardiff, Tailor. Oct 13 at 13 at offices of Jacob, Church st, Cardiff  
Peters, Samuel Edward, Penrich (and not Penrick, as erroneously printed in the Gazette of 20th ult), Derby, Cigar Manufacturer. Oct 10 at 2 at offices of Robotham, St Alkmund's churchyard, Derby  
Pool, James, Bliton, Stafford, Butcher. Oct 13 at 11 at offices of Stratton, Queen st, Wolverhampton  
Preston, Benjamin, Batley, York, Mechanic. Oct 14 at 10.30 at offices of Stapleton, Union st, Dewsbury  
Preston, John, Batley, York, Mason. Oct 16 at 3.30 at offices of Wooler and Wooler, Exchange buildings, Batley  
Preston, Henry, Birmingham, Plane Maker. Oct 16 at 11 at offices of Eaden, Bennett's hill, Birmingham  
Rankin, Thomas Alexander, Ryton on Tyne, Durham, Draper. Oct 16 at 2 at offices of Wilson and Sandeman, Collingwood st, Newcastle upon Tyne  
Raymont, Charles Augustus, Newton Abbot, Devon, Bootmaker. Oct 19 at 12.30 at the Swan Hotel, Bridge st, Bristol. Hartnoll, Exeter  
Rhodes, William, and Charles Rhodes, Bradford, Whitesmiths. Oct 13 at 11 at offices of Peel and Co, Chapel lane, Bradford  
Richardson, Philip Sutton, Station rd, Spa rd, Bermondsey, Commission Agent. Oct 23 at 1 at offices of Dubois and Reid, Pancras lane, Queen st  
Robey, Joseph, Holloway rd, Islington, Furniture Dealer. Oct 19 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Rogers, Leadenhall st  
Rogers, John, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Tailor. Oct 11 at 13 at offices of Lewis, Gleveland st, Merthyr Tydfil  
Rollinson, Fred, Shipley, Leeds, Watchmaker. Oct 13 at 4 at the William the Fourth Inn, Briggate, Leeds. Wooler and Wooler, Batley  
Row, William Trimmer, and Richard Whitefield Row, Alton, Southampton, Silversmiths. Oct 16 at 3 at offices of Trimmer, High st, Alton  
Scott, William, Sheffield, Engine Fitter. Oct 17 at 3 at office of Binney and Co, Bank st, Sheffield  
Sharpe, William George, Gt Grimsby, Lincoln, Smackowner. Oct 16 at 11 at office of Grange and Wintingham, St Mary's chambers, West St Mary's gate, Great Grimsby  
Smith, James, Sunderland, Auctioneer. Oct 14 at 10 at Red Lion Hotel, Stockton on Tees. Ward, Middlesborough  
Smith, John Berry, Leyland, Lancaster, Flax Hose Pipe Manufacturer. Oct 20 at 11 at Railway and Commercial Hotel, Leyland. Higson, Preston  
Smith, John Thomas, Birmingham, Grocer. Oct 16 at 3 at office of Jaques, Temple row, Birmingham  
Smith, Thomas Alfred, Ashford, Kent, Labourer. Oct 19 at 3 at office of Waterman, Ashford  
Solari, Jacques Peter, Liverpool, Merchant. Oct 26 at 11 at offices of Gibson and Boland, South John st, Liverpool. Eason, Liverpool  
Streets, Frederick Robinson, Sheffield, Confectioner. Oct 13 at 3 at office of Unwin, Queen st, Sheffield  
Sturgeon, Bowyer Henry, Newton, Suffolk, Machinist. Oct 19 at 13 at the Guildhall, Bury St Edmunds. Salmon, Bury St Edmunds  
Tambaci, Caralambus, Manchester, Shipper. Oct 26 at 3 at Mitre Hotel, Cathedral Gates, Manchester. Payne and Galloway, Manchester  
Tasker, Samuel Radford, Liverpool, Ironmonger. Oct 17 at 2 at offices of Frodsham and Nicholson, Harrington st, Liverpool  
Thomas, Ebenezer, Festiniog, Merioneth, Grocer. Oct 16 at 3 at Albion Hotel, Chester. Evans, Holywell  
Tooley, Henry, Milkwood road, Herne Hill, Composer. Oct 23 at 3 at offices of McDiarmid and Feather, Newman's ct, Cornhill  
Turner, Dan, Churchway, Bock and Shoe Manufacturer. Oct 16 at 2 at offices of Smith, Walbrook. Norton, Queen st, Chapside  
Turner, Frederick, Redman's rd, Mile End, Baker. Oct 17 at 11 at 49, Bromley st, Commercial rd East. Newson, White Horse lane, Stepney  
Walker, John Chew, Mirfield, York, Wool Extractor. Oct 17 at 3 at Black Bull Hotel, Mirfield. Ibberson, Dewsbury  
Wall, Jacob, West Hartlepool, Durham, Fitter. Oct 16 at 3.30 at office of Simpson, Church st, West Hartlepool  
Warren, Charles, Gracechurch st, Wine Merchant. Oct 17 at 13 at office of Plunkett and Leader, St Paul's Churchyard  
Weeks, Robert, Orbell st, Surrey lane, Battersea, Plumber. Oct 12 at 12 at office of Sheppard, St John's Hill, Clapham Junction  
Whittingham, Sampson, Bolton, Lancaster, Glass Dealer. Oct 16 at 3 at Mitre Hotel, Cathedral Gates, Manchester. Ramwell and Co, Bolton  
Williams, Henry Mansell, Pembroke, Draper. Oct 19 at 12 at Water st, Pembroke Dock. Brown, Pembroke Dock  
Williams, Richard, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Grocer. Oct 30 at 12 at Law Association Rooms, Harrington st, Liverpool. Chamberlain, Llandudno  
Wynn, Benjamin, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Labourer. Oct 14 at 10.15 at office of Radland, Queen st, Wolverhampton  
Young, George, Fritchard's rd, Hackney rd, Builder. Oct 16 at 3 at Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons' avenue. Bassett, Fenwick rd, East Dulwich

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INDIA OFFICE, 8th October, 1882.  
The Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice that he will be prepared to receive at the Bank of England, on Tuesday, the 10th October, at or before Two o'clock, Tenders for a Loan of £2,000,000, for two years, on security of Debentures (transferable by delivery), to be issued under the provisions of the Act, 43 & 45 Vict. c. 60, and 45 Vict. c. 18, such Debentures to be of the respective amounts of £1,000 and £500, and to bear Interest at the rate of Four Pounds per cent. per annum, payable, by Coupons attached, half-yearly at the Bank of England, on the 16th February and the 16th August in each year. The Debentures to be paid off at par on the 16th August, 1884.

Tenders may be for the whole or any part of such Loan, but not for sums of less than £500, and must state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of the said Loan, and specify the Debentures required, whether of £1,000 or £500 each. Tenders at a price including fractions of a shilling other than sixpence will not be accepted. Tenders by the same persons at various prices must be made out and delivered separately. Each separate Tender is to be delivered in, sealed, at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, and the amount of Loan subscribed for to be written on the outside of the Tender.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. upon the amount of Loan tendered for must, at the same time, be paid at the same Office, to be returned in the event of the Tender not being accepted, and parties tendering must be careful not to enclose the Deposit in the sealed Tender.

So much of the amount tendered and accepted must be paid at the Bank of England on account of the Secretary of State for India in Council, on Tuesday, the 17th October, 1882, as, when added to the Deposit paid on the Tenders being delivered, will leave Seventy-five Pounds for every One Hundred Pounds of the Loan, to be paid as under, viz.:—  
£25 per cent. on Tuesday, the 31st October, 1882;  
£25 per cent. on Tuesday, the 14th November, 1882;  
£25 per cent. on Tuesday, the 28th November, 1882;  
but parties who so desire may pay up in full, and will be allowed a discount at the rate of Four Pounds per cent. per annum upon the anticipated payments. In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its proper date, the Deposit and Instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

The first Coupon, payable on the 16th February, 1883, will be for six months' interest.

In the event of the receipt of Tenders (at or above the minimum price to be fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 10th October) for a larger amount than that proposed to be raised, the Tenders at the lowest price accepted will be subject to a *pro rata* diminution. No allotment will be made of a less amount than £500.

Due notice will be given when the Scrip Receipts are ready, and subsequently when the Debentures have been prepared. The Scrip Receipts will be delivered only to the parties entitled, or to their order, at the Chief Cashier's Office at the Bank of England, to be delivered up in exchange for the Debentures when prepared.

No Tender will be received after Two o'clock on the said 10th day of October, nor unless upon a printed Form, which must not be enclosed in an envelope.

Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, or of Mr. Hubert Scott, the Broker to the Secretary of State for India in Council, 3, Drapers'-garden, London, E.C.

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